

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1898.

VOLUME XXXIII--NO. 39.

THE BEST GOODS — AT THE — Lowest Cash Prices.

THAT is the inducement we are making to secure your trade. We couldn't begin to sell Goods at lower prices than others if we sold on credit. Cash Buying and Cash Selling is the only way to cut prices down. We have cut them deep, and the advantage is mostly gained by you. Every cash dollar you spend with us will purchase more than a promise-to-pay dollar will buy anywhere; and when we say we can save you from 10 to 20 per cent. on your purchase we mean every word of it, and can easily prove it.

Men's Clay Worsted Suits.

By an interesting turn in trade we secured a big lot of All Wool Clay Worsted Suits much below their market value. These Goods are full regular made, with good Serge linings, and sewed with Silk all over. They are \$7.00 Suits, but as we sell for cash and can turn the money over quickly we have marked them—

\$5.63.

They won't last long at the above price.
Your money back if you want it.

B. O. Evans & Co.,
THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.



BROCK BROS.,
AGENTS.

**COTTON IS CHEAP
AND SO ARE
GROCERIES.**
LIVE AND LET LIVE IS OUR MOTTO!

We have a choice and select Stock of—
FAMILY and FANCY GROCERIES,
consisting of almost everything you may need to eat. Our Goods are fresh, bought for cash, and will be sold as low as the lowest. Please give me a call before purchasing your Groceries.
Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same—
We are yours to please,
G. F. BIGBY.

STATE NEWS.

— Wm. Y. Fair has been appointed postmaster at Newberry, S. C.

— J. H. Hays of Rock Hill has been appointed agent for the Catawba Indians.

— It is reported that John R. Tolbert, of Greenwood, will be appointed collector of customs at Charleston.

— Col. T. J. Lipscomb, ex-Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, has been nominated Mayor of Columbia.

— The Port Royal dry dock is to be arranged to allow the largest war vessels to go in and out at any stage of the tide.

— The late W. C. McGowan, of Abbeville, carried \$44,000 life insurance, all of which has been paid to his heirs.

— Your Uncle George Tillman indignantly denies that he will withdraw from the gubernatorial race, and says he will stay in to the finish.

— Senator Scarborough of Horry county has been announced as a candidate for congress in opposition to the present incumbent, Hon. James Norton.

— Judge Samuel Melton is critically ill at his home in Columbia. There is not thought to be any present danger but his malady is said to have taken the form of paralysis.

— It is announced that L. D. Childs, if his health permits, will be the prohibition candidate for governor and that J. A. McCullough, of Greenville, will be his running mate.

— The Asylum for Imbeciles and Insane in Columbia has 988 patients, more than they have ever had. They are forced to send harmless incurables to the county poorhouse in order that room may be made for curable patients.

— The number of pensioners in Greenville county this year is one-third greater than last year. A similar increase all over the State will decrease the sum each pensioner receives to less than a mere pittance.

— An old colored man named Ben Stephens who lived near Liberty Chapel church in the Mars Bluff section died Tuesday at the advanced age of 97 years. He was the father of about 40 children and has been married several times.

— In case of war, South Carolina can fit out a thousand regiments with officers, from captains up, if the other States will furnish the privates. We can also man the whole commissariat, calling upon others only for the staff.

— The record of crime in South Carolina printed in one Columbia paper of March 15 includes five killings—all negroes. One was a woman murdered by her white male companion; another was a man killed by white constables, and the remaining deaths resulted from ordinary negro rows.

— The Risers, father and two sons, were convicted of various crimes committed at Pomaria, Newberry county, a few days ago. They were supposed to be respectable, well-to-do people, but they had been robbing stores, etc. The old man, who was 65 years old and a member of the church, was sentenced to eighteen months on the county chain and the two sons to the penitentiary for five years and one month. The courts of Newberry seem to do their duty.

— President Boggs has announced, unofficially, that the Pickens R. R. will certainly roll into Pickens on Monday, 23rd inst. The engine is at Easley pulling iron and the track is laid and spiked up to the Vandiver hill. At the present rate, with no other unforeseen drawback we can certainly meet the cars at the Pickens depot on the above date. By the way will there be any demonstration whatever over this noted event.—*Pickens Sentinel.*

— The case of the Governor's suspension of the Clerk of Court, W. R. Bullock, was argued in Abbeville last Saturday by Assistant Attorney General Townsend and Mr. William N. Graydon on behalf of Mr. McMillan, the Governor's appointee, and by Messrs. Ellis G. Graydon and Frank B. Gary on behalf of Mr. Bullock. Judge Klugh, who heard the case, decided that the Governor had no authority to remove the Clerk at this time. The grand jury may act on the case again in June.

— While torpedoes and mines are being planted at the entrance to Port Royal harbor it is almost certain that several of the monitors will be stationed there permanently if hostilities begin. Because of the depth of the harbor, adequate protection cannot be supplied by mines. There are no fortifications to protect the government dry dock and station, so the towns of Port Royal and Beaufort could be destroyed in a few minutes by one ship. It is the only port in the south where any battleship of Spain can steam up to the wharf. An enemy landing there could cut the Plant railway at Yemassee, a few miles away, the main line between the north and Florida. Beaufort, the most exposed town on the coast, is also one of the oldest. It has nearly 5,000 inhabitants.

Wait Another Week.

— KEY WEST, Fla., March 20.—The Court of Inquiry, according to Rear Admiral Sicard, will continue its work through the coming week, as it is not yet ready to make a report on the Maine disaster. The statement that Capt. Albert S. Barker carried the report to Washington is officially denied. The object of his flying visit to Key West was not ascertained, outside official circles until to-day. It can be authoritatively stated that Capt. Barker had nothing to do with the Court of Inquiry.

He came here on Friday from Tampa on a special mission to investigate the harbor defences, following out some lines suggested by Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, in his recent inspection of land fortifications. Capt. Barker's plan, when he left here last night, was to confer with Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, who is now at Tampa, and he will probably remain there a day or so. Capt. Barker formerly commanded the Oregon.

It is impossible to say definitely whether any synopsis of the findings of the Court up to date has been sent to Washington. The notion prevails here that this has been done, but no official confirmation is obtainable. That the final report has been sent to Washington can be definitely denied.

Capt. Sampson and Lieutenant Commander Marix remained on board the Iowa to-day. Capt. Chadwick and Lieutenant Commander Porter did not leave the New York. The Court is expected to reconvene tomorrow on the Iowa.

The two unidentified bodies from the Maine brought here last night were buried to day in the city cemetery with simple services. A division of blue jackets followed the hearse.

Col. Fernando Salcedo, of the insurgent army, arrived this morning from Nassau on the schooner Hattie Darling. With a companion he left the shores of Cuba in an open boat and after an eight days tempestuous passage they landed at Nassau, half dead from exposure. Col. Salcedo is on sick leave. His companion is carrying dispatches from Gen. Maximo Gomez to the junta in New York.

Tomorrow the Indiana is expected from the Dry Tortugas and that station will then be left with the Texas and the Massachusetts, which did not sail yesterday as was expected. These battleships will take on more ammunition and unless their orders are unexpectedly changed, will leave in a day or two for Hampton Roads.

The survey boat Bache sailed for the Tortugas to-night to resume her usual work of surveying the channels. The Mangrove will sail tomorrow for the Tortugas and will lay buoys there. This is merely in line with the activity already shown in improving harbor facilities at the Tortugas.

The Detroit and Montgomery arrived from the Tortugas to-day. The former put more ammunition on board the New York and the Iowa, and then anchored in the harbor. The torpedo boat Porter left for the Tortugas and the torpedo boat Dupont returned here.

The fleet off Key West now consists of the Iowa, the New York, the Nashville, the Montgomery, the Detroit and the torpedo boats Dupont, Winslow, Foote and Cushing. The Indiana will be added to-morrow.

Gov. Ellerbe Will Command Our Troops.

At last the Governor of South Carolina comes out unequivocally, says he believes war is inevitable, announces his intention to order out the State troops at the moment they are needed, and declares that he himself will lead the State's soldiers to the front. This is the first time the Governor has spoken and it is thought that he has had some advice.

Last night he gave the press the following interview:

"Governor, what do you think of the prospect of war with Spain?"
"War is a very serious matter and should not at any time be undertaken except for special and sufficient reasons. If, however, the Court of Inquiry decides that the Spanish government is responsible for the blowing up of the Maine it seems to me that war is inevitable. The dastardly act of taking the lives of 256 unsuspecting American seamen while quietly asleep in a friendly port should not be treated lightly by any nation of courage. The conservative policy which has been pursued by the administration is to be much commended."

"If war be declared and you are called upon what do you propose to do?"
"I would order out the State troops immediately."

"How many men could you put out on short notice?"

"I have about 5,000 armed and equipped, who would respond to a man and fight a circular saw to protect the honor of the American flag."

"Who would you put in command?"

"If the troops of my State are put in the field I will take command myself. I have ordered Adjutant General Watts to fully equip every company and direct the captains to recruit their companies to the numbers required.—*The State.*

For the INTELLIGENCER.

Diversified Farming.

Diversifying crops, under a judicious system of rotation, is a subject that ought to claim a much larger share of attention from Southern farmers than it does. That we in the South are wedded too much to one kind of crop goes without saying. Until we get divorced from it and turn attention to other necessary and paying products, we will never be independent and prosperous people we ought to be. By diversifying crops, of course we mean the cultivation of all kinds of profitable farm products, with their alternation upon different plots of ground. In this category we may place corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, peas, potatoes, sorghum, and even king cotton. Besides these field crops, every farmer should have a good garden, growing all kinds of vegetables needed for family use, and some to spare for market. How often is it that many do not have a garden worth the name. They live on bread and meat, much of which comes from a distance, and often at high figures. Because this is naturally a cotton country it does not follow that we are to neglect other things as much, or more, value many other crops will do and pay as well, or better, in our climate than 5 cents cotton. Some of the benefits and advantages of diversifying crops may be now mentioned. And first, by this system our lands do not become exhausted of any one element of fertilization. All plants vary in their elective capacity to obtain nourishment from the soil, and if continued for a time on the same plot of ground they exhaust it of the elements upon which they chiefly feed. In this case a change of plants becomes necessary. In many instances also one kind of crop prepares the way and is helpful to another kind. This is true of peas, rye, clover, and even cotton. It is well known that corn, wheat and oats do well after cotton. This may be due partly to the land being clean, but no doubt largely to the cotton, in its growth, leaving the elements needed by the grain crop in the soil. Peas obtain much of their nitrogen from the atmosphere, and thereby help to furnish this element to the succeeding crop. Besides, this land run exclusively in one kind of crop for several years, especially in what we call clean crops, is deprived of vegetable matter so much needed to create humus, and therefore rendered more unproductive. Again, by diversifying our crops, we can have something coming in the year round, either for home consumption or for the market. A rye or barley crop, for instance, comes in well in the spring, and so of wheat in the summer, when bread is needed, cash is scarce and credit pretty well exhausted. The farmer who depends upon one or two kinds of products will often find himself in straitened circumstances. He may be compelled to run up a large supply account that may absorb all his hardy earned cotton. But with constantly maturing crops he can easily bridge over many a hard place, and hold on to his fleecy staple for other uses. A diversity of crops gives also profitable employment the year round. This is an item of much importance to those hiring wage hands. When only a few kinds of crops are grown much valuable time is either wasted or only nominally employed. In cultivating and gathering simply a crop of corn and cotton not more than six or seven months of the year are put in. A freedman the other day said the first of March was time enough for him to begin to work, and that he made as good crops as anybody. Well, no doubt his entire crop consisted chiefly of cotton and a few acres of yellow, grassy corn, with now and then a pitiful looking pea vine.

Diversity is also a safeguard against unfavorable seasons. It is rare in this country to be blessed with favorable seasons for all kinds of crops in the same year. Sometimes some are cut off, while others do well. Last year, in many sections, peas, pea vines, oats, hay and potatoes were a complete failure, while the corn, wheat and cotton crops did well. Where, therefore, there is a diversity of products and some fail, others succeeding will supply their places and possibly prevent suffering. It is furthermore believed that if diversified farming was practiced more in this country it would lend a charm to farm life that it does not now possess, on the all cotton plan. It is no wonder that our young men, reared on the farm, seek other vocations. It is all cotton. Cotton preparation of ground, cotton hoeing, plowing, picking, ginning, hauling to market, and all for the pitiful sum of \$5 for a hundred pounds of the break-back stuff. There is no charm in it—no variety—nothing inducing to an aspiring young man. Yea, old men get tired of the annual routine—the almost disgusting monotony. Variety is said to be the spice of life. If so, farming in this country needs to have a good deal of spice put into it to make it go down well. The writer, understand, is not totally opposed to cotton, for it is good in its place, but he sees no reason for allowing it to supplant everything else that is good. He does not "love Cusar less but Rome more."

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Spanish Forces, Living and Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Seventy thousand men is the number of Spanish soldiers who have been killed, wounded and otherwise incapacitated for duty during the present war in Cuba. These figures have been received in this city recently from reliable sources, and is said to be as nearly authentic as it is possible to obtain them without recourse to the records kept by the Spanish government. From the same source considerable other information bearing on the military strength of Spain and her dependencies is obtained. The present force of Spain in Cuba is as follows:

Regulars, 135,000. Of this number it is estimated that 80,000 of them are effective for military purposes. They are distributed throughout the island as follows: About 25,000 are in the two eastern provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, and the remainder are in the provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Habana and Pinar del Rio.

There are about 30,000 members in what is known as the volunteer army. These are mostly in the province of Habana, and are largely in the nature of home guards, corresponding to our military duty from various causes.

The strength of the Spanish army at home, including her nearby possessions, is 100,000 men, which in times of demand for additional soldiers may be increased as follows: First reserve, 50,000; second reserve, 160,000 men, all of whom are instructed in military tactics, and a second reserve which is not instructed of 300,000, making in all a grand total of 610,000 men.

Since these figures were received here recent drafts of 15,000 men to strengthen the army in Cuba leaves only 85,000 men of Spain's regular army in the peninsula, the Belcaric Islands, the Spanish possessions in North Africa and the Canary Islands.

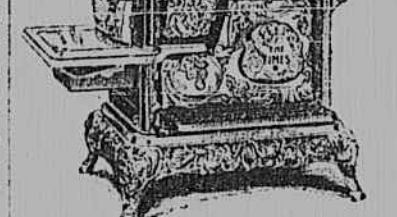
In the Philippine Islands Spain has an army of 32,000 men, which includes about 15,000 native troops. Several regiments of the latter were disbanded during the time of war. It is said that they are of little use to the Spanish government.

In Porto Rico there are 5,000 Spanish troops, which in the event of hostilities could be supplemented by 4,000 volunteers.

No man ever wants to kiss a girl after he has once seen her hold a nickel the conductor has given her for change between her teeth while she gets her purse open.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

WE have just received a Car Load of COOK STOVES. We keep—



Forty Different Sizes,
Forty Different Kinds,
Forty Different Prices,
Forty Stoves and Ranges.
Put up on our floor to select from. As soon as one is sold another is put in its place.

Remember, we buy Stoves in Car lots and give our customers the advantage of cheap freight and cheap prices.

All Stoves Sold by Us are Guaranteed.
Call before buying and inspect our stock.
Yours for Trade,

OSBORNE & CLINKSCALES.
Headquarters for Stoves, Crockery, Tinware, Etc.

OTHER WHEELS ARE HIGH

At any price, when any "Fellow" can get the

CELEBRATED STEARN'S "YELLOW FELLOW"

At the Popular Price of \$50.00.

The only UP-TO-DATE

TRIED AND TRUE BICYCLE.

IT IS NO FRIEND TO REPAIR SHOPS.

Call and see the Stearn's Chainless.

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